Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1802. [No. 487.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
June 29 Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in hogsheads,
Holland Gin in pipes and bls.
New-England Rom in bls.
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in bls.
Soap, Candles and Chocolate } *in boxes,*
Pepper in bags,
Castor Oil in bottles,
Fig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,
Sprigg'd, lappet, jaconet and book muslins and muslin shawls,
White and coloured Marseilles and muslinetts,
Linen and cotton checks,
Bandannoes, flags and chequered silk handkerchiefs,
Large and small fans,
Irish and German linens,
Mens and Womens' saddles,
A quantity of mens' and womens' shoes.

THOMAS MOORE,
June 30 Auctioneer.

Just received from Norfolk, and for sale by the subscriber,

Fresh Lemons by the box or retail; excellent soft shell'd almonds and oranges; muskadel raisins; double and single Glo'ster cheese, tamarinds, &c. &c. with 700 bushels of Lisbon Salt.

ABEL WILLIS.
May 4. d

In the case of James Gillies a Bankrupt.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the creditors of James Gillies a bankrupt, that on Tuesday the 13th day of July, 1802, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, at the Court House in Alexandria, a Certificate of discharge will be given to the said bankrupt, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary by the said creditors or either of them.

By order of the honorable William Kilty, chief judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, this 29th day of June, 1802.

G. DENEALE, Clerk.
June 30. d13t

NOTICE.

THE SHIP

WILLIAM & JOHN;

THOMAS WOODHOUSE master; about two years old, built in this place by Mr. John Hunter, a fine strong well built, fast sailing vessel.--(no accident happening) is intended to be in London to bring out the *Spring Goods*; will sail as soon from London as any vessel from that port for the United States, and intended a constant trader.

JAMES WILSON.
JOHN WILSON.

N. B. Any Tobacco consigned to Messrs. James and John Wilson, London, the usual advance will be made, upon application to

JAMES WILSON.
July 3. d1m

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE BRITISH BRIG

THOMAS,

Captain Drewry, expected to sail in 10 or 12 days. A few Hhds. of Tobacco would be received on freight, and the usual advance made upon it, if addressed to Thomas Middleton and Co.—immediate application must be made to

ROBERT T. HOOE & Co.

Who have for sale excellent CLARET in boxes of 1½ and 2 dozen each; a few Parmazan CHEESES of a superior quality, and a quantity of Italian MARBLE SLABS for Hearths.

June 28. d

EDUCATION.

Jos. Cowing, Mathematician,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he intends to open an ACADEMY on Monday the 5th of July, at his house near the head of King-Street, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay.---Where will be taught, the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping by single and double entry, Geometry, Trigonometry plain and spherical, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, with the use of Hadley's Quadrant and Sextant, in finding the latitude by single or double altitudes of the sun, the longitude by lunar observations, Geography, Astronomy, the use of the Globes, Mechanics, Conic-sections, Optics, &c.

Also, Algebra and Fluxions, with their applications to the solutions of problems in the various branches of the Mathematics, will be taught according to the latest and most approved authors.

Terms---For English, Writing and Arithmetic, 5 dollars per quarter and 2 dollars entrance; Book-keeping, by single and double entry 8 dollars per quarter and 2 dollars entrance.

On the suggestion of many of his friends, J. C. inteends to fit up his house for the accommodation of youth to Board and Educate---Terms may be known by applying as above.

N. B. Those parents or guardians who may please to favor him with the care of their children, may depend that the strictest attention will be paid to their morals as well as education.

July 3. d3t

FOR SALE,

2,000 *BUSHELS CORN.*

Apply to
RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
July 3. d

Fifty bls. of PORK for sale by
WM. HARTSHORNE.

I will give Ten Dollars reward to any person who will give information of the thief or thieves who broke open my warehouse on Kirk's wharf, a few nights ago, and stole one barrel of pork from thence, provided the proof is sufficient to convict the thief. W. H.
5 mo. 14 d

In obedience to a Decree of the Court of Alexandria County, of Saturday the 17th day of July next, in fair, if not the next fair day, will be offered for sale on the premises, upon a credit that will be then made known, for notes with approved indorsers, negociable at the Bank of Alexandria,

A Lot of Ground,

Containing half an acre, lying upon the east side of Alfred street and south side of Cameron street, in the town of Alexandria, extending on Alfred street 176 feet 7 inches, upon Cameron street 123 feet 5 inches. There are a convenient two story frame dwelling house, with a kitchen and other out houses upon the lot, which now rent for £. 50 per annum. The lot is subject to an annual rent of £. 15. As the lot is large it will be laid off into smaller divisions, and sold either in these divisions, or altogether, as will be most agreeable to those inclined to purchase. This sale is made to satisfy a debt due from Thomas Richards to Thompson and Veitch.

JAMES KEITH,
JOHN JANNEY,
JOHN DUNLAP, } Com'rs.
June 17. ddf

FOR SALE,

On the 16th day of August next, at the Red House, in Prince William county, by the Trustees of the late Gen. Nelson,

About 3000 acres of LAND,

lying in the counties of Prince William and Loudoun, near the said Red House. Terms of payment as follow. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of January, 1803, and the other three fourth parts thereof to be paid at three subsequent annual payments.—Bonds, with approved security, to be given by the purchasers at the time of sale, and interest thereon to be paid at the rate of six per cent. from the first day January, 1803. If the first payment of the purchase money be not punctually made, the land to be again exposed to sale, by the subscribers for ready money; if the land should not then sell for the full amount of the said purchase money, the purchaser or purchasers to be accountable upon their bonds for the deficiency. If the first payment be punctually made, title will be given to the purchasers, and deeds of trust must be executed by them for securing the future payments, which deeds of trust will be acted upon, and the lands exposed to sale for ready money, by the trustees, for the full amount of the whole bonds, by virtue of the deeds of trust, if any one of the future annual payments be not punctually made.

The lands will be laid off in lots to suit purchasers, who will have the right of seeding them after the 20th day of August next.

NATHANIEL BURWELL.
THOMAS NELSON, jun.
Surviving Trustees of Gen. Thomas Nelson, deceased.
June 14. dtdf

NOTICE.

You that have accustomed yourselves for some time past, to getting over my fences and treading down my wheat and other grain, and more especially to such as are in the habit of getting into my garden, and orchard on Hunting Creek, and stealing therefrom my fruit and vegetables; I forwarn you, that you will be brought to disgrace and punishment before a court of justice, if you do not desist. R. T. HOOE.
July 2. d

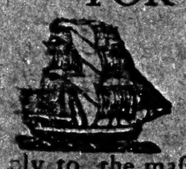
TO LET,

A convenient two story frame house and store, on King-street, next door to Mr. Koones's tavern. Possession may be had the 1st of July next, apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.
June 29. d

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

FOR NORFOLK,



THE PACKET

MARGARET TINGEY,

JOB PALMER, master—

For freight or passage apply to the master on board at Vowells' Wharf.

The above Packet will take freight for any of the Northern States; she will carry from 450 to 500 barrels.

July 6. d2teo

Notice is hereby given,

To the stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of four and a half per cent. on the capital stock of said Bank is this day declared; which will be ready to be paid to them or their legal representatives on Thursday next the 8th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.
July 5. d4w

FOR SALE,

At Mount Vernon, on the 20th day of July, and continue till all is disposed of, for cash, the Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, consisting of almost every description, some valuable PAINTINGS and PRINTS; also a pipe of choice old MADEIRA WINE.

Notice is further given, that all persons having claims against the estate of *Mrs. Martha Washington*, late of Fairfax county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the subscribers, with vouchers therefor, and every one indebted to the same are desired to make immediate payment.

THO. PETER,
G. W. P. CUSTIS, } Executors.

The executors of Gen. Washington will avail themselves of the above opportunity, and offer for sale on six months credit, a number of

VALUABLE CATTLE,

the greater part of them from imported stock, about five hundred head of sheep, and nearly the same number of hogs, together with one elegant CHARIOT and COACHEE, with harness compleat for four horses, also four carriage and two riding HORSES, with a number of Farming Utensils, Camp Equipage, and a variety of other articles too numerous to particularize.

THE EXECUTORS.
June 24. ddf

PROPOSALS

Under seal, for building a Jail in the City of Washington,

WILL be received at my office at Stille's Hotel, until Wednesday evening the 7th July next—A plan of the Jail, the references thereto, and the manner in which the work is to be executed, may be seen there at any time.

Not having determined whether the building will be contracted for in the lump or divided into branches, the proposals must be made in the following manner—Where one or more persons united, wish to undertake the whole building and to find the necessary materials, they must be particular in specifying on what terms each kind of work will be done; that is to say, an estimate of the cost of each kind of work, and also, the quantity and cost of each material, separate and distinct.

Proposals will be received from such as wish to undertake the Stone cutters, Stone masons, Carpenters, Bricklayers, Iron-work, or digging the foundation, they finding the necessary materials, stating the cost of the workmanship, the quantity and cost of each material.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS.

Will also be received for furnishing on the spot the necessary quantities of Free Stone, of Granite, or rough Stone, Bricks, Lime, Timber, Sand and Iron.

DANIEL C. BRENT.
Washington, June 30. (Jy 2.) d6t

NEW-BEDFORD, *June* 25.

Arrived, ship Maria, Paddock, Pacific Ocean, 70 days from Conception Bay, on the coast of Chili, and but 49 from the Falkland Islands. We have received the following account of vessels. Left at Gillipagos Islands, Nov. 11, *ships Renown, Coffin, with* 500 *bbls. oil; Ruby, Swain,* 900; *Brothers, Folger,* 600. *On the coast of Chili, April* 2, *Leo, Allen,* 120. *At Conception, April* 4, *Anne, Coleman,* 1300; *Wareham, Gwinn,* 1100; *Hannah and Eliza,* 60; *Columbia, Fitch,* 16,000 *skins. The Anne, Wareham, and H. and Eliza, were detained by the Spaniards, and were waiting a decision of their cases. Ship George Washington, Cole, of Providence, touched at the Gillipagos island, 24th Oct. and sailed again on the 26th, for Canton; capt. Jona Briggs, in a schooner, bound to the N. W. coast, passed Masafuro, in February. Ship Artic, Briggs, of Philadelphia, on a skinning voyage, was spoke off Masafuro, in March. Ship Trial, Coffin, of Nantucket, was at Valparaiso, 4th April last, and was reported to be detained there by the Spaniards. Also arrived, schr. Lydia, Pinkham, from a West India whale voyage,* 150 *bbls. Schr. Swan, of this port was to put away for home, on the 20th inst. with about* 120 *bbls.*

BRIDGEPORT, (Con.) June 30.

On Thursday last arrived off this port, on her way to New-York, the ship Enterprize, Ezekiel Hubbell of this place, master, in 140 days from Canton.—Capt. Hubbell has performed a circuitous and lengthly voyage of nearly two years and a half since he left New-York, and we expect has met with success proportionate to the greatness of the undertaking.—Capt. H. lost his second mate and two others of his crew.

Capt. Hubbell's rout has been, round Cape Horn: up the Pacific Ocean, upon the North west coast, and thence to Canton—in the course of which has had many scenes of danger, of anxiety, and some profitable trafic: one of the natives of Sandwich Islands (where Cook was killed) he brought home with him who is now in this place at school; a likely and ingenious lad of about twelve years of age, of an olive complexion, black straight hair, &c.—who understands much, and begins to speak our language.

We learn from Capt. Hubbell, the natives of those Islands are making great improvements from what they were in Capt. Cook's day, by the help of some white mechanics settled there, have several decked vessels, &c.—Also we learn that the native who killed capt. Cook was yet living there, and was pointed out to capt. Hubbell.

NEW-YORK, July 2.

Arrived, Barque Pallas, Marshall, Charleston; brig Hannah, Ryan, Newburyport; Independence, Hubbell, New-Providence; Aurora, Burnet, ditto; Hero, Corey, Wilmington (N. C.) Schr. Martha Washington, Buskirk, St. Croix: Lively, Russell, St. Michals; Sloop Sea Flower, Bird, Philadelphia; Mink, Gray, do.

Brig Aurora, Barnett, from New Providence. Spoke 2 days ago, sloop Nancy, from Charleston for this port. Left there, schooner Fair Trader, Burnham, to sail in 8 days; schooner Wilson of Philadelphia.

Brig Independence, Hubbell, from New-Providence. June 29, lat. 39, 17, long 72, 56, spoke sloop Blue Bird, 4 days from Boston to North Carolina. Off Cape Hatteras saw a schooner under jury masts standing in for the land.

Schooner Lively, Russell, from St. Michael's. Left at Fayal, May 10th, brig Hope, Florence, of Philadelphia, to sail in 5 days. Left at St. Michael's the 23d May. June 16th, in lat. 40, 10 long. 58, 50, spoke ship Clio, Mache, bound from Jamaica to Glasgow, out 28 days. 17th, in lat. 40, 20 long. 59, spoke ship Sampson, bound from North Carolina to London. 18th, in lat. 40. 26 long. 58, spoke ship Draper, from Greenock to New-York, out 28 days. 19th, in lat. 40 10, long. 60 10 spoke snow Hope, Bellhart, from Newfoundland to New-York, out 18 days. 28th, 15 leagues S. E. from Nantucket, spoke brig ———, Hathaway, out 3 days from Providence.

Schooner Brother, Williams, 11 days from Alexandria.

Schr. Martha Washington, Buskirk, 12 days from St. Croix. In lat. 37 40, long. 71, spoke Batavia bound from New-York to Jamaica, out 3 days in lat. 27 28, long. 67, 13, spoke brig Nancy, out 32 days from Philadelphia bound to Cape-Francois.

July 3.

Arrived, ship American, Sherry, Liverpool; Swift, Gillender, Isle of France; Mercury, Richards, St. Johns, Newfoundland; Herkemer, Joy, Havre de Grace; Draper, Noble, Greenock; brigs Juliana, Vanduym, New-Orleans; Horatio, Lang, Isle of May; Sch'rs Sally & Maria, Stocking, Havanna; John, Steed, Norfolk.

Cleared, ship Perseverance, Coggeshall, Amsterdam.

Brig Juliana, Vanduym, (at qurantine) 28 days from New-Orleans. Off the Belise, the day capt. V. sailed, spoke sch'r Sukey, and Polly, out 27 days from this port, bound to New-Orleans. Left at the Belise, ship Patterson, Abrams, of Providence, R. I. and the ship ——, Combs, of Norwich, Con. The brig Ceres, of this Port was lying there destined for the West-Indies. Left at New-Orleans, brig Howe, Larke, of Philadelphia bound to Liverpool; ship Thomas, Wilson, Jones, of do. and brig Marie, of Newport, R. I.

Ship Draper, Noble, (at qurantine) 50 days from Greenock. Left there, on the 12th May, ships Washington for New-York, and Susannah of Carleston. May 17th spoke brig Peggy of New-York, bound from Philadelphia to Amsterdam.

Schooner Sally Maria, Stocking, (mentioned in our last to be at quarantine) 4 days from the Havannah. Left about 12 American vessels, amongst which were, two Rhode-Island Schooners just arrived with horses; ship ——, Lovingly, of Boston; the Eliza Fisher, of N. York, sailed for St. Jago de Cuba 10 days before the Sally Maria.

Ship American, Sherry, in 48 days from Liverpool. Sailed in company with the Wilmington; and Superb, Hammond, for do. Left at Liverpool the Ontario, Gardiner, for New York, to sail in June; Atlantic, Chew, for do. Fame Lewis, Baltimore, 10th June, Fame, Trott, Boston, last of June; Confidence, Bedman, do. 15th June; Lucy Lamont, Charleston; Merchant Curtis, Portland, 15th; Franklin, Jamison, Philadelphia, 15th; Tom, Turner, do 15th: Margaret, Gardner, of Philadelphia, for France, May 25th, May 29th, in lat. 46, long. 22, spoke the American Eagle, Carbery, for Liverpool, June 16th in lat. 42, long. 54, spoke the Samuel Elam, Noble, of Liverpool. 22d, in lat 41, long. 53, spoke brig Hector, Allen, out 5 days from Salem bound to Gibraltar.

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7.

Alexandria Debating Society.

July 5, 1802.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. A. W. GRAYSON for the Oration delivered by him this day, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of the same for publication.

By order of the Society,

JOHN HOOFF, Sec'y.

ADDRESS.

Friends and Fellow citizens,

IT is so much the fashion of the present day to make apologies for inability in speaking, that I should deviate from a precedent universally established, were I not to mention that my reluctance to appear before you is heightened by the consideration of my talents being inadequate to the discharge of the duty which your partiality has assigned me. Perhaps there never was a time when there was a greater necessity than the present of claiming your indulgence. The importance of the subject, and a just and thorough conviction of the incompetency of my abilities, are sufficient motives with me, to approach with diffidence the performance of a duty gratuitously conferred on me by the members of an infant, tho' flourishing institution. While with sentiments of profound respect I return you gentlemen of the society my due acknowledgements for this mark of your favor, I cannot but reflect that the honor you have this day conferred on me, might have been bestowed on many of your number who could have done more ample justice to the subject.

Who can but hail with gratulatory welcomes the returning *natal* day of American Independence.—This was the day on which our progenitors unmindful of the dangers that awaited their determination, ushered into political existence a great and enlightened nation. The return of this day brings to our fond remembrance the hardest struggle in the cause of liberty recollected in the callendar of time. In recurring to the cause which produced this memorable æra of American emancipation, we see on one hand a brave and industrious people, injured and oppressed, resolving to throw off the ignominious yoke of a foreign despot, and determining to enjoy the inherent and invaluable immunities of human nature. On the other hand we see the nerve of action strung to oppress, by a nation which anterior to that unfortunate period had been uniformly celebrated for justice. The Vices and turbulent passions of mankind make governments necessary, but it never was intended by a benificent Creator that one nation should rule another at the distance of three thousand miles, much less that it should govern in an arbitrary and tyrannical manner. The accumulated wrongs sustained by the American colonies pointed out to them the necessity of either getting a mitigation of their grievances, or renouncing all connection with the British nation. The right of representation had been denied them; and their imports had been charged with exorbitant duties, which in the end amounted to almost an entire prohibition of the conveniencies of life. Envy nurtured in the bosom of despotism saw our rising prosperity with jealousy, and revenge originating from opposition aided by power, prepared to hurl destruction on our devoted country. Sure if calm deliberation and undaunted bravery are necessary in any affair of importance, in none could they have been more so than to our forefathers in the present instance. Pourtray to yourselves, fellow-citizens, the unfortunate situation of your forefathers, branded with the opprobrious appellation of rebels and denounced enemies of their country; yet with courage commensurate to the uprightness of their intentions they bravely determined to resist tyranny and defend the rights bestowed upon them by their creator. This determination, dictated by reason, and sanctioned by the approbation of free-men, drew upon America the dire vengeance of Great Britain—where were the means which could enable the Americans to support a long and bloody war? Here fellow-citizens was an explicit manifestation of the fortitutde of your forefathers. Opposed in the conflict to the public credit and riches of Great Britain, the contest we must confess was unequal. But with a perseverance which well deserves the appellation of magnanimity, thy met the impending storm with undaunted bravery, determined to live free or die in the glorious cause of liberty; they prepared to devote themselves to the good of their country, confident that whatever misfortunes might befall them it was better to die as martyrs to freedom than to live in a state of oppression and servitude. While this struggle for liberty was advocated by the philanthrophists throughout the world with the fervency of enthusiasm, it was unjustly stigmatized as a measure proceeding from, and supported by rebellion and faction. The Americans had indulged themselves in the illusory hope that the contest would not have been so lengthy.—Anterior to the commencement of the American revolution they wished by a candid exposition of their grievances to get them redressed; but visionary were their expectations. The British nation, long accustomed to the passive obedience of her trans-marine dominions, could not brook the supposition that the Americans were to be conditional slaves—Unconditional servitude or extermination were the alternatives offered to a brave and faithful people—'Tis unnecessary to inform you, fellow-citizens, that our fathers determined to meet the latter rather than accept the former. A war of extermination followed.——Our country was invaded by men experienced in military tactics; our ports were shut up by the nautical superiority of our opponents; our commerce languished; our manufactures were destroyed; our large and flourishing cities were burnt to the ground; our fertile fields were desolated; our churches were polluted by the sanguinary excesses of the British soldiery. Those places which had been considered as sanctuaries for the public exercise of religion were approached by persons who had just imbrued their hands in the innocent blood of their fellow creatures.

Our enemies, influenced by an infatuated zeal to establish the domination of Great Britain over America, endeavored by a mixture of feigned lenity and shameful severity to convince the latter that by not acknowledging the superiority of the former they acted diametrically opposite to their true interest: But a just sense of the wrongs which our forefathers had sustained urged them to persevere——Their all was at stake—They had passed the Rubicon—It was too late to recede—Successful, happiness and liberty awaited them and their progeny: But defeated in their intention of liberating their country, ignominy and disgrace, the constant concomitants of misfortune, awaited men whose strenuous exertions in the cause of liberty called forth plaudits of admiration from the friends of humanity throughout the world!

Such, fellow-citizens, was the unfortunate and forlorn situation of our forefathers at the beginning and for a long time after the commencement of the American revolution. It will not be necessary for me to enter into a full recapitulation of the historical events connected with the revolution. You all know the issue of different battles fought between those emissaries of despotism and American freemen. You all recollect with exultation, the fortitude of your countymen in the hour of danger. You have not forgotten their magnanimity in the hour of victory. By the influential assistance of France, the infant republic weathered the storm—That nation commiserating our calamitous situation, uniting its interests with the feelings of humanity, afforded us such aid as enabled the American armies to oppose with more success the well disciplined troops of Great Britain. The splendid and brilliant advantages gained by the coalesced powers of America and France put at length a fortunate termination to hostilities. Great Britain defeated in her expectation of subjugating the colonies, was tired of a war from which she gained nought but defeat; her treasury was exhausted, her armies defeated; the nation was disgusted with the problematical notion of subjugating a people who had manifested such determined resolution in defending their liberties. A war, altho' it had terminated so advantageously to the United States, was in some measure inconvenient in its consequences.—The coffers of the United States had been drained in obtaining liberty and independence, and by a long and expensive war public credit was injured. Those veterans who had fought the battles of their country with honor to themselves, and glory to the nation, were disbanded without receiving the pecuniary compensation stipulated for their service. But with that magnanimity, the prominent characteristic only of freemen and patriots, they disdained exciting commotions in the country they had just liberated from bondage. It was not to be expected that Great Britain would manifest any great partiality for a country that had just emancipated itself from the inglorious thraldoms of foreign servitude. Nothing could have been more mortifying to a proud and aspiring nation than the being defeated in a calamitous contest, in which she had sacrificed on the altar of national folly thousands of her inhabitants, and squandered millions of her treasure. The advantages obtained by the American revolution have not been exclusively confined to the people of the United States: the different nations of Europe which before the revolution were excluded from our country by the interested policy of Great Britain, had after, by the commercial intimacy existing between those nations and the United States, a particicipation in the inexhaustible resources of this immense empire. The arts which were before blighted by the noxious breath of tyranny now flourished under the genial auspices of liberty. Sciences which before had benefited none, now that liberty afforded them protection and assistance, became of service to all. Curiosity, one of the great springs of human action had long lain dormant, but now aided by reason, it led the human understanding to investigation, and men wondered how they had so long remained in ignorance and slavery. The science of government, which before had been but partially understood by the people of this country, now received ample elucidation, and each individual, for the benefit of all, learned what rights to give up, and what to retain. Oppression which before had thwarted the views of our forefathers was now no longeer felt, the film of fear and superstition dropt from their eyes and the genial sunshine of liberty and independence shone with resplendent lustre on them. The human mind whose springs had been wound up to the highest pitch of fear and ignorance by the poisonous influence* of monarchical principles, now burst under the fetters which enchained it, and received unbounded expansion. Agriculture, which before had languished, now roused from that lethargic state which oppression had placed it in. The honest husbandman, who had drawn his sword to defend the liberties of

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* It is a well known fact that monarchies are not influenced by the same generous motives that Republics are, whilst it is the policy of the one to prevent a general diffusion of useful knowledge, it is equally the interest of the other to encourage it. The fear entertained by those who reside under the former enslaves the mind, the generous liberty of the latter expands it. King Charles II. established the Royal Society to turn the attention of his subjects from the investigation of the principles of government, to the study of Natural Philosophy!!

his country, now that his end was gained, exchanged it for the sickle and pruning-hook; domestic felicity, the reward of his services, crowned his happiness; he who had departed from his family divested of the immunities of a freeman, now returned not a slave, but as one who was entitled to join in the formation of a government that would protect, not oppress him; commerce and manufactures have been rapidly encreasing since the declaration of American Independence, and will, in all probability as soon as the number of inhabitants permits, be carried on to greater advantage than at the present time. With inexhaustible internal resources and a large extent of uncultivated territory, the United States will in time be an agricultural, manufacturing and commercial nation.

The æra, fellow-citizens, is not far distant when we shall be enabled to live independent of foreign assistance. Commerce and manufactures, which are founded on and exist only by an excess of population, cannot prosper as much now as they will at some future period. The people of this country cannot engage in them so advantageously as they will when their number encreases; for at the present time we have paucity, not a superabundance of inhabitants in the United States; but estimating the number of inhabitants in this country at upwards of five millions, and calculating the progressive encrease of population to be doubling once in twenty years, as has hitherto been the case, the consequence will be that, in that time, there must be upwards of ten millions of inhabitants in the U. States. This, we must confess, is a short period to calculate on our greater ability for engaging in extensive commercial connexions with foreign nations; but it will not appear unreasonable if we reflect on our means now and our probable resources then; that it would be more politic to remain in our present comparitsve passive situation, than to engage in an extensive commerce until that period shall arrive when we can do it with safety to our persons, and advantage to our country. No longer then, fellow-citizens, would it be necessary for your vessels to remain moored in their havens, their canvass could be unfurled to the fleeting winds to waft them to the shores of distant nations; where the *American Eagle* which has hitherto been too young to venture with safety from its nest, would be received with gratulatory salutations by the nations of the world. No longer would a petty and insignificant power dare to trample on the laws of nations or detain your citizens in an ignominious bondage. No longer would haughty and imperious demands be made by a nation intoxicated with success, on your government to purchase peace at the expence of national honour. No! our numbers, wealth and influence would at that period protect us either from the interested and barbarous policy of the former or the machinations and ill covered artifices of the latter. It is a truth which carries conviction with it, that European countries cannot do without many of the productions of America; we have the articles of necessity and convenience, they those of luxury. But the latent sources of wealth are daily opening themselves to the people of this country, so that the period will soon arrive when our country can supply our wants of luxury as it does at present those of necessity and convenience. In a country having the different climates of almost the known world we have every reason to believe that this supposition will not differ materially from the event. Independent of the disadvantages which commerce and manufactures have labored under, they have made rapid progress in these United States. The Eastern States possessing rather an excess of population have been engaged in an extensive carrying trade; but it may be questionable whether it would not be better for that excess of population to be engaged in the settlement of our large extent of interior uncultivated territory; than to be employed in the carrying the overplus of our staple commodities. 'Tis true the temple of Janus is once more shut in Europe, and it may with some semblance of plausibility be surmised, ought not the enterprizing spirit of our citizens to be encouraged?

But corruption has taken too deep root in the despotic soils of Europe to let nations of different interests, of different religions, and different prejudices remain for any length of time in a state of tranquility. The powers of Europe when operated on by self interest will endeavor to find

on our commerce. Great-Britain has more than once injured it, and it was not extraordinary to see France imitate the example. Yes! Americans who view the conduct of other nations towards the United States through the medium of impartiality, will consider those two powers as Scylla and Charibdis, in endeavoring to avoid the one we have run foul of the other. But although our exertions have been cramped by the injurious conduct of other governments towards us, we shall teach the nations of Europe, in process of time, to respect those they do not at present fear. Even at the present time our navy, altho' in its infancy, commands the respect of many of the secondary powers of Europe. Recollect, Americans, there is a natural force of things which governs all in politics as well as in phisicks, which in spite of the sumtuary laws and prohibitory regulations of despotic governments, raises one nation by a regular gradation to the summit of human grandeur! whilst by its influence the liberties of others are swallowed up in the vortex of political misfortune! Our country is rising rapidly in political consequence, and altho' the interested manœuvres of European Cabinets may for a while retard the advancement of our prosperity, still we look forward to the day when America will hold a primary not a secondary rank among the nations of the earth. With a government lenient and a people virtuous and enlightened, it would baffle all political calculation was this not to be the case. Our government altho' complex possesses all the advantages and none of the inconveniences either of monarchical or popular institutions. The several state governments revolving in their different orbits as it were, around the general government affording assistance to& receiving protection from it, presents an astonishing spectacle to the politician, of the mechanism and excellence of this immense & complicated fabric. With lenity sufficient to be respected and energy enough not to be oppressive, our government justly commands the admiration of the world; and while we venerate it for its equity we may with exultation hold it up to other nations as a criterion worthy of imitation.

Whilst almost all the nations of the world are ruled by despots, palmed upon them through necessity, and against their inclination, we have a government of our own choice; and there is a probability amounting almost to a certainty, that that government will exist much longer than any other. We have only to judge of its comparative excellence by contrasting it with those of other nations, and we we shall see that we have abundant cause to condole with them on their misfortunes, while we have sufficient reason to congratulate ourselves on our own liberty.

Governments founded in force may exist for a great length of time; so also may those which are founded on the free consent of a virtuous and enlightened people.—The former suppose the people vicious and corrupted, the latter, enlightened, and capable of governing themselves.

The people of Europe have long since given up the supposition as chimerical, that they are capable of governing themselves. The inhabitants of America wish to demonstrate that virtue yet exists in the world. Corruption cannot, at least, for a great length of time, reach the interior parts of America; and if the people of the United States give into that rational and equitable maxim in politics, "that a majority ought to rule," we may indulge ourselves in the pleasing belief, that a Republican form of government will exist in this country for ages to come.

'Tis here, under the auspices of a Republican government, we enjoy uninterrupted the free exercise of our religion. Here no religious persecutions disgrace humanity—Religion, which has been shrouded by hypocrisy and superstition in almost all the countries of the world, is here only known by its benign influence on the hearts and actions of men, not by the excesses of fanaticism. Here our persons are safe while we demean ourselves properly to the community. Here illiberality, in judging the political tenets of others, which is as great a crime as any we know of that has not a severer punishment annexed to it than the disapprobation of the well meaning, is only the characteristic of a few. It is not surprising, fellow-citizens, that we should think different on subjects which have raised the passions of mankind, and which, in many countries, have undermined governments and destroyed the good order of society. The judgment of man is fallible—Some

men think right, others wrong; though we ought to have the charity to believe that all, some few excepted, mean well. Among the various passions which agitate the human race, none, when not properly regulated, is more destructive to the peace and harmony of society than ambition. It is to this that all governments owe the misfortunes which have befallen them. Faction, under its auspices, rears its gigantic head, and some individual, more daring than his contemporaries, grasps at universal power, and triumphs over the liberties of his country. Such is the melancholy picture which faithful history presents to our view. Citizens of America! although the means you employ may be different, yet recollect you all have the same end in view. In all countries, and at all times, have there been ambitious and intriguing men found, who are willing to advance their own interests by sowing the seeds of dissension. Hence the downfal of the best of governments has been portended by speculative theorists, who wish to aggrandize themselves by building their fortunes on the miseries of mankind. But, as members of one great family, we should always recollect that our interests are the same, and while we reward virtue with confidence, we never should forget that vice merits disappointment.

Is there any in this assembly so uncharitable as to believe that a country, the nursery of freedom, the asylum of liberty, the residence of enlightened patriots, could give birth to overbearing aristocracy, or licentious jacobinism? Forbid it Heaven! that we should be exposed to the infamous tyranny of the one, or the licentious depravity of the other. If there is a contrariety in the political tenets of the people, it will eventually be the efficient and operative means of preserving their liberties. For we all believe that a difference of opinion leads to enquiry, and investigation opens the door to knowledge.—Remote from the murderous and sanguinary scenes which, to the disgrace of human nature, have been exhibited by the nations of Europe, scences which cannot be recollected without detestation and the melancholy reflection that mankind have so dgeraded themselves in the perpetration of such enormities; we have, while we lament the causes which gave rise to them, to offer up unfeigned thanks to an omnipotent Creator for the blessings he has bestowed upon us. But in casting our eyes over the advantages which surround us, we all perceive a *cavity* and immense *blank* in our national liberrty. Can we but lament the loss of a man, who, while he claims gratitude for his services, will ever be recollected as the friend of humanity and the ornament of his country? Mourn Alexandria! your illustrious neighbour has gone, never! never! to return! But while, with unutterable sorrow we lament his loss, we may with rational exultation exclaim, *Washington*, thy virtues live fresh in the faithful recollection of a grateful people.

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On Monday last, in commemoration of the 4th of July, the gentlemen composing the Alexandria Debating Society, agreeably to previous arrangement, assembled and partook of an excellent dinner prepared for the occasion, after which the following toasts were drank:

1 The 4th of July—the great birth-day of American Liberty.

2. The President of the United States.

3. Washington—Peace to his departed Spirit; may the Virtues of that Venerable and enlightened friend of Man be ever written on our hearts and indelibly engraven on the ever durable Tablets of time.

4. The People of America—may they ever be as averse to invade or trample on the Rights of others, as zealous in maintaining their own.

5. The memory of those illustrious Heroes who fell in the mighty conflict which eventually established the independence and Glory of this Western World.

6. The constitution of the United States; may it ever be regarded by the People of America as the principal pillar which supports liberty and political existance.

7. The representative Republic of America, the only government favorable to liberty: may the heart that meditates its destruction cease to animate the bosom it inhabits.

8. The Heads of Departments: may patriotism justice and the general happiness of the people be and ever continue the great springs by which they are actuated.

9. May the sons of America expel from their bosoms party rancour and enmity, and substitute in their stead benevolence, generosity and fraternal affection.

10. Virtue Reason and enquiery the greatest guardians of our happy constitution.

11. May our beloved country ever afford an asylum to useful arts and valuable sciences.

12. May the friends of Liberty and Independence ever remember that public virtue is the greatest basis on which is erected the fabric of American Government.

13. May education emit its concentrated rays to illumine the rising generation of our country.

14. May the unrelenting hand of persecution bee soon and forever paralized throughout the world.

15. The American Fair: may their smiles reward the virtuous and their frows correct the vicious.

16. France and England; "Sylla and Charybdis" to the U. States, in endeavoring to steer clear of the one may we never run foul of the other.

17. The Alexandria Debating Society, associated for the purpose of improvement; may unanimity ever prevail among its members and knowledge crown tiher enquiries.

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The ship Sparrow, capt. Fleucket, of and for this port, sailed from Havre de Grace the 22d May, in company with the ship Mars, M'Keown, arrived at Philadelphia.

—

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, resident at Havre, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated the 20th of May, 1802.

"Things in this country are going strangely—all back again to the old system. Priests lead the van—and the order of the day is the institution of a Legion D'honneur, as it is styled, which is something like the old order of St. Louis. Those who are to compose it are to bear titles for life, though not hereditary, and to receive certain annual salaries. It is intended to be a recompense to those who have exerted themselves during the revolution, and every one who has gained a fabre of honor is a member. There are however, different grades and different salaries; and, you will, no doubt, agree with me, that if it is not nobility, it is the ladder to it.

"Bonaparte is to be named First Consul for life:—To be nominated by the people, viz.—A paper or book is to be opened in every department, and all those who are of opinion that such a step will be for the good of the country to sign yes and the others no—as if any man dare say No.

"Report says a conspiracy was lately formed against him by fifteen generals, who are at present under arrest—Massena and Angerou are among the number. Duroc his Aid du Camp, is said to have discovered it, and informed him that he was to be assassinated in descending the stairs of the Thuilleries when going to the review.——He was at the head of the stair case when Duroc told him this, but he bade him give his arm, descend immediately and beware to betray the least symptoms of fear or suspicion. It is said the conspirators, unadvised of his descending so quick, forbore the attaek, but waited for his return. He took, however, another stair case—such is the story, as report tells it—and supposed to be true.

"For my part I do not calculate on the present posture of affairs being of long duration. God knows, however, how it may end."

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

THE SCHOONER

HARLEQUIN,

Capt. Aaron Bishop, now lying at Mc'Clean and Cook's wharf, will take about 200 barrels on freight. For Passage (having good accommodations) apply to the master, on board.

July 7. d4t†

Rickets, Newton & Co.

Have on hand some excellent FLOUR for family use, and in future will have a constant supply.

July 7. eo

ROBBERY.

THE house occupied by the subscriber in Sharpshin Alley, was on Monday night last broke open and ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX DOLLARS in silver, stolen therefrom. I will give a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS to any person who will give information where the money may be had and the thief or thieves brought to justice, or in proportion for any part of the money recovered.

It is to be hoped the citizens of Alexandria will intereft themselves in detecting the perpetrators of this daring act, as it constituted my all, and had been procured by hard labor.

WILLIAM DEVAUGHN.

July 7. d6t.

☞ Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

NOTICE,

Whereas Certificates for Forty SHARES MARINE STOCK, as at foot described, have been either loft, miſlaid or ſtolen.

NOTICE is hereby given that all tranſfer of ſaid ſtock is ſtopped with the Marine Inſurance Company, and application is made for a renewal of ſaid Certificates, of which all perſons will be pleaſed to take notice.

WILLIAM HODGSON, Attorney for ARTHUR JONES.

Numbers and deſcription of the Certificates.

4283 at 4302 incluſive | iſſued in the name of
4253 at 4262 ditto. | Joſeph Cary.
4273 at 4282 ditto, iſſued in the name of Joſeph Baynes Noble, and by thoſe gentlemen reſpectively transferred to Mr. Arthur Jones, in whoſe name they at preſent ſtand.

June 29. d

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Seiman, via Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouſe, from London,

A ſupply of ſuitable GOODS for the ſeaſon, which are now opening and will be ſold low by the package or piece, and he is in daily expectation of receiving further ſupplies.

N. B. He has alſo for ſale, China in boxes and Sadlery.

May 19. d

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Have imported in the brig Union, captain Woodhouſe, from London, a general aſſortment of goods ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon, which they offer for ſale on reaſonable terms, by the piece or package.

May 18. d

LAND FOR SALE.

On Saturday the 10th day of July next, will be ſold, on the premiſes, by virtue and in purſuance of a decree of the county court of Fairfax, made by conſent of parties at July Court, in the year 1801, in a ſuit brought on the chancery ſide of the ſaid court,

By Wm. Whitcroft, Joſiah W. King, Letitia King, Henry Whitcroft, Sarah Whitcroft, Thos. Munroe, Frances Munroe, Alexander Kerr, Ann Kerr, and Catharine Whitcroft, adminiſtrators and heirs at law, of Wm. Whitcroft, dec'd, } Complainants,
Againſt Joſiah Watſon and Jane his wife, and Jas. Watſon, } Deff'dts.

We the ſubſcribers, commiſſioners in and by the ſaid decree commiſſioned and named, ſhall proceed to expoſe to public ſale by auction for ready money, all that tract or parcel land lying in the county of Fairfax, about two or three miles from Alexandria, between the turnpike and Colcheſter roads, and touching on both of thoſe roads, with Cameron and South Runs flowing through it, containing between five and ſix hundred acres, mortgaged by Joſiah Watſon to William Whitcroft, deceaſed, which mortgage is filed among the papers in the ſaid ſuit. The above land will be ſold either in parcels or altogether as may be found moſt ſuitable on the day of ſale; a ſatisfactory exhibition of the title will be ready for the inſpection of all concerned by the day of ſale, and thoſe diſpoſed to purchaſe, are referred for more particular information to the proceedings and decree in the ſaid ſuit to Mr. Joſiah Watſon, in the town of Alexandria, or to either of the ſubſcribers.

WM. HARTSHORNE,
NICHOLAS FITZHUGH,
WM. PAYNE.

P. S. The ſale of the above land, adverſiſed for Friday the 18th of June, was unavoidably poſtponed to Saturday the 10th day of July next, on account of bad weather & the non-attendance of two of the commiſſioners. A plat of the above land, according to actual ſurvey, may be ſeen, at any time at the Coffee-Houſe in Alexandria.

June 19. eodſ

To be Rented,

The Houſe in which I now live, of which I have a leaſe for upwards of three years from this time; the ſituation is eligible and the Houſe commodious For terms apply to

J. B. NICKOLLS.

Fairfax ſtreet, June 19. eo

STOP THE RUNAWAY!

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from on board the ſloop George, (Norfolk and Alexandria Packet) the 25th of May laſt, a negro man named PLATO, (he formerly belonged in Frederick ſburg, and was purchaſed by Jamieſon and Anderſon of this town) about 6 feet 3 or four inches high, ſtraight built, with remarkably large feet; he wears rings in his ears, and has large whiſkers, 27 or 28 years of age, is an artful ſmooth-tongued fellow and a great gambler. The above reward will be paid for ſecuring him ſo that I get him again, and all reaſonable charges if lodged in the jail of Alexandria, delivered to Andrew Jamieſon of the ſame place, or to myſelf in Norfolk.

TRISTRIM BUTLER.

All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid harboring or carrying him off, as I am determined to proſecute any perſon guilty of it to the utmoſt extent of the law.

T. B.

June 26. eo8t

JUST RECEIVED,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

GLASS,

Conſiſting of elegant cut quart and pint decanters, goblets, tumblers and wine glaſſes, to match; plain half pint, pint and quart tumblers, do. quart, pint and half pint decanters, which will be ſold by the box, or by retail, on moderate terms.

Alſo,

Gentlemens' fine black Hats of a ſuperior quality, do. white with green unders, childrens' fine do. of every colour, and a quantity of well aſſorted, low priced wool hats, by the box or by retail.

JOSHUA RIDDLE.

April 19. eo

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR

The Turnpike Road from Alexandria to Little River,

in Loudoun county, will be received by William Hartſhorne for himſelf and John Thomas Rickets, in Alexandria—Iſrael Lacy and Burr Powell in Loudoun; David Hunter and William Riddle in Berkley; Thomas Hammond and Matthew Frame in Jefferſon; Buſhrod Taylor and Wm. Davidſon in Frederick; Samuel Crowdſon and William Stienberger in Shenandoah. This being a buſineſs in which the community may be greatly benefited, and as it has only this day come into my hands, I have undertaken to publiſh without conſulting the other commiſſioners as they are all at a diſtance. The law is with me and I doubt not will be ſhewn by the other commiſſioners, to any perſon applying. The law requires *Ten Dollars* to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing; the remaining ſum of Ninety Dollars, on each ſhare, is to be paid in dividends, as called for by the Preſident and Directors, to be choſen by the ſtockholders.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

April 20. eo

Five tons Swediſh Bar Iron, neatly drawn in ſmall flat and ſquare bars, and James River Coal, for ſale by

Wm. Hartſhorne.

5th Mo. 28. d

In the caſe of James Gillies, a Bankrupt.

THE ſubſcriber being duly appointed Aſſignee of the Eſtate and Effects of James Gillies, all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or who have any of his Effects are hereby required to pay and deliver the ſame forthwith to the ſubſcriber or to ſuch perſon or perſons only as may be authorized by me.

JOHN M'IVER.

July 1. eo12t

PORT WINE.

I have juſt received, and offer for ſale 14 pipes of OLD PORT WINE of the firſt quality.

BRYAN HAMPSON.

June 24. eo9t

For Sale, or to Rent,

THE unexpired leaſe of a HOUSE and LOT, on Queen ſtreet, with a BAKE-HOUSE thereon; the leaſe has 3 years to run. The ſtand is good for buſineſs, and is well known, having been occupied for a length of time by a baker. For particulars apply to

THOMAS SIMMS,
Prince ſtreet.

March 20. d

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 1ſt May, PATTY, a likely Negro wench, about twenty years of age: ſhe has been brought up in the houſe, is a good ſeamſtreſs, & very capable; among a variety of clothes, ſhe has a purple ſtuff petticoat, a fine blue cloth jacket, a corded dimity jacket and coat, a plain muſlin gown, a handſome worked muſlin do. a plain do. both well made, 2 white camel hair ſhawls with netting, fine white cotton ſtockings, ſeveral pair, and a pair of white ſilk do. a handſome black hat, neat ſhoes and other cloathing. She went off with a Negro fellow the property of Mr. Philip Fitzhugh: he is about 24 years of age, 5½ feet high, well ſet, inclined to be corpulent, tawney complexion, lively countenance, and ſpeaks diſtinctly, though quick; he is an excellent joiner. He took with him a pair of new brown caſſimere pantaloons, a round upper jacket of the ſame cloth, a green broad cloth coat, with a blue velvet collar, a handſome ſwanſdown waiſtcoat, with mettle buttons a new black hat, new ſhoes, fine white cotton ſtockings, green pantaloons, and other cloathing. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who ſhall lodge them in any jail, either in Maryland or Virginia, and ample compenſation made for any other trouble or expence.

SARAH THORNTON,

May 7. eo near Alexandria.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS,

At the Sign of

GENERAL WAYNE,

IN STAUNTON, VIRGINIA;

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he keeps a HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT, and hopes from his accommodations to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who may think proper to call on him.

June 28. eo7t

BAR IRON

Received from Philadelphia, in the ſloop Eliza, capt. Eveleth,

Five Tons in bars of different ſizes,

To be ſold cheap by the ſubſcriber at his ſtore on Col. Hoge's wharf.

WM. HARTSHORNE.

5th Mo 25. eo

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

R. & J. GRAY;

Price 1 dollar, handſomely bound,

She Lives in Hopes, or Caroline; a narration founded upon facts, by Miſs Hatfield of Manchester. Clermont, a tale, in two volumes, by M. R. Roche, author of the Children of the Abbey—price 2 dollars. Tears and Smiles, a miſcellaneous collection of Poems by P. Pindar, eſq. the ladies' edition—price 75 cents, bound and lettered. Dr. Mavor's Collection of Voyages and Travels, to be compriſed in 20 volumes, one volume to be publiſhed every month until the whole are completed, the 1ſt, 2nd and 3d volumes are received—price to ſubſcribers 1 dollar per volume, neatly bound in boards and ornamented with elegant engravings. The Life of Bonaparte, from his birth to the peace of Luneville—price 1 dollar, bound and Lettered. Select Plays, vol. 2nd, containing the Robbers, Fieſco, Cabal & Love—price to ſubſcribers 1 dollar per volume, to non-ſubſcribers 1 dol. 25 cents. Mc'Neal's Poems, ſome of them in the Scottiſh dialect, 2 vols. with elegant copper plates and handſomely gilt—price 2 dollars.

They have alſo received an extenſive aſſortment of valuable books, many of them in elegant bindings, of which the following are a part:

Swift's Works, in 19 volumes 8vo. elegantly bound in calf and gilt. Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, fine hot preſſed edition with plates, bound in calf and gilt. Young's Night Thoughts, do. do. Pope's Works, pocket edition with plates, 8 volumes, calf, gilt. Adventurer, 4 vols. duodecimo, gilt. Johnſon's and Entick's Pocket Dictionaries, hot preſſed, calf, gilt. Johnſon's and Sheridan's Dictionaries 8vo. Rollin's Ancient Hiſtory, in 10 vols. illuſtrated with a great number of elegant copper plates. Travels of Anacharſis the Younger in Greece, 5 vols. bound in calf. Morſe's Gazateer of the Eaſtern Continent, 8vo, Do. of America, 8vo. Brooks's General Gazateer. Guthrie's Geographical Grammar. Smith's Wealth of Nations, 2 vols. 8vo. calf. John Newton's Works, 9 vols. duodecimo. Joſephus's Works, 6 vols. 12mo. Ruſſel's Hiſtory of Modern Europe, with an account of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, 5 vols. 8vo. Same book elegantly bound in calf and gilt. Ancient Europe, by the ſame author, 2 vols. 8vo. calf, gilt. Hiſtory of England, from the invaſion of Julius Cæſar, to the revolution in 1688, by David Hume, eſq. with the continuation from the revolution to the end of the American war, 12 vols. 8vo. with elegant heads, bound in calf and beautifully gilt.

They have continually on hand wholeſale and retail:—Quarto, Octavo, School and Family Bibles, Teſtaments, Columbian, Pearce, Webſter, Dilworth, Rational and Univerſal Spelling Books, Murray's Engliſh Reader, Introduction and Sequel to Ditto, Scott's Leſſons, Monitor, Preceptor, Columbian Orator and Webſter's Inſtitutes, Engliſh, French, Latin and Greek Grammars, Jones, Sheridan and Entick's Dictionaries. Blank books of every deſcription, quills, wafers, ink powder, ſlates, pencils, pocket books, violins, violin ſtrings, playing cards, &c. &c. &c.

GUNPOWDER.

Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder by the quarter caſk. Alſo,

Refined Salt Petre, by the quarter cwt. or larger quantity. A conſtant ſupply of thoſe articles from the Manufactory, will be kept for ſale on the loweſt terms, by

LAWRASON & SMOOT.

April 8. eo6m

John Gardner Ladd

Has lately received for ſale at his Warehouſe, Prince ſtreet Wharf,

Ruſſia Sheetings,
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck } per bale or piece,
And India Cotton

German Linens and one trunk ſewing Silks and Ribbons,

A few pair handſome Looking Glaſſes in gilt and mahogany frames,

Two bales of Paper Hangings,

A great variety of mens, womens and childrens' ſhoes, coarſe and fine,

Hyſon,
Young Hyſon and } *TEAS,*
Souchong

Tea table ſetts of China in boxes,

Cotton, wool and playing Cards,

Holland and country Gin of the beſt quality in pipes,

W. India, and N. England Rum, } in hhds and bls.
Molaſſes & Sugars }

Coffee in bags,

Spinning Cotton,

Butter in firkins,

Beef and Pork in bls. and half bls.

Spermaceti and tallow Candles,

White and brown Soap,

Chocolate of the beſt and common ſort,

Cheeſe of an extraordinary fine quality,

Shad, Herrings and dried Cod Fiſh,

A quantity of red Soal Leather,

Freſh Raiſins and Figs in caſks,

Lemons in boxes,

Pepper, Alſpice, Nutmegs, Almonds, and a ſmall quantity of freſh Hops, &c.

Alſo,

About 30 tons of Lignumvitæ.

May 13. d

Notice.

THE PUBLIC are reſpectfully informed, that BOOKS of SUBSCRIPTION for Shares in the Alleghany Turnpike Road, are opened at the office of Col. *Francis Deakins*, in George-Town, and at the compting houſe of Mr. *William Hartſhorne*, in the town of Alexandria, where thoſe inclined to ſubſcribe for ſhares will pleaſe to apply.

The acts of the Aſſemblies of Maryland and Virginia, for incorporating "a "Company for eſtabliſhing a Turnpike "Road from the Burnt Mill, about a "mile below George's creek, on the "Potomack river, to the neareſt weſtern "navigation," may be ſeen at either of the abovementioned places.

March 4. 1aw

THE

Accommodation Coachee,

WILL leave Mr. Gadſby's City Tavern every morning, at half paſt four o'clock, for Baltimore, to accommodate our Alexandria friends: returning, leaves Mr. Evans's, Indian Queen, every morning at ſix o'clock, and arrives at Alexandria the ſame evening.

The Proprietors will not undertake to promiſe as much as the Mail Pilot, which runs but 50 miles per day, although it is ſaid to Pilot the Mail, which runs from 80 to a 100 miles per day.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 9. d6t2aw

FOR SALE,

AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' WHARF,

70 tons Plaiſter,
10 hhds. 3d and 4th proof Rum,
5 ditto Molaſſes,
5 ditto Sugars,
150 bbls. firſt quality Herrings,
20 ditto Pork.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

June 25. d

TO BE RENTED,

FOR THE YEAR ENSUING,

All the Property fronting on Water and Union Streets; including the Warehouſe, Lumber Yard, and Wharf; the property of Joſhua Gilpin and Thomas Gilpin.——apply to

PHILIP WANTON.

The above property will be let ſeparate, or together, as may ſuit tenants.

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